THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

THE German Chancellor has expressed his determination to maintain the peace of Europe.

SIGNOR Crispi, in a speech at Turin, said that while Italy was the ally of the Central Powers, she was in full accord with England, and on the seas she was England's staunchest ally.

THE demonstrations by the unemployed in London are gradually dwindling away, and the movement is subsiding.

THE Government at Sofia have received information of a plot concocted by the Slavs to murder Prince Ferdinand.

THE Nizam's Offer.—The *Times* says that the Nizam's offer ought to be frankly accepted, and that a lamentable effect will be produced on the Indian feudatories if it is declined. The question of the retrocession of the Berars ought to be considered quite apart from the Nazim's free gift. The *Times* gives prominence to a letter signed "Political," the writer claiming to be the only person in England acquainted with the motive which prompted the Nizam's offer. He states that the Nizam hoped to to gain the privilege of stationing two of his regiments at Poshin or elsewhere on the frontier. Yes, but what will be the effect of it on other chiefs of the country? To maintain their *izzat* they will have to follow the example, and now many of them will have to run into debt for it? The three millions of Gwalior may be written off as a gift.

ALREADY a Bombay paper states that, as a result of the Nizam's handsome offer of assistance to the Government, several other Native Princes have expressed a desire to associate themselves in this patriotic recognition of the fact that the defence of the Empire concerns them equally with the Government of India.

SIR Alfred Lyall has arranged to leave Allahabad, possibly on the evening of the 20th November for England, and certainly not later than the 21st.

DR. THIBAUT, who was appointed three months ago to the combined posts of Registrar, Punjab University, and Principal Oriental College, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor. Why so?

THE GUP is there is much disaffection in Badakshan; many important tribesmen from Ghuzni, Kulvi, and the neighbourhood of Pishin have gone to Ayub Khan. The whole of southern and eastern Afghanistan is much disturbed. Ayub's advent has raised fresh hopes among the revolted tribes. The Amir's officers in Badakhshan are intriguing with the Russians.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a progress report relating to the work on the Kidderpore Docks project. The report is submitted by Messrs. Vertannes and Cloete, who made their inspection on the 14th instant. They state that they understand the scheme, as at present authorised, to comprise—(1) the acquisition of all land required for the construction of both Docks Nos. 1 and 2, and for the boat canal to Tolly's Nullah; and the construction of the following works:—(2) sixty-feet lock, (3) eighty-feet entrance to tidal basin, (4) tidal basin with 60-ton shears, (5) double passage from basin to Dock No. 1, (6) Dock No. 1 with width of 600 feet, (7) boat canal from docks to Tolly's Nullah, (8) Graving Dock, (9) boat wharves, tramway with lifting bridge over Tolly's Nullah, and (10) the removal and re-construction of the buildings in the Government Dockyard. A considerable amount of excavation and some brick work appears to have been done. It is stated that considerable delay to the work was caused by some of the land required for the boat canal not having been handed over, and some inconvenience has been felt on account of all the buildings in the Government Docks not having been vacated. The inspectors state that as the works executed during 1886 in connection with the dock scheme were merely of an experimental nature, the month of January 1887 should be taken as the time in which the works were started; and taking this into consideration, they are of opinion that the progress made up to 30th June, 1887, has on the whole been satisfactory, and they have every reason to believe that the character of the work and the quality of the materials used are of the best description. Up to the end of June last, Rs. 55,42,506 had already been expended, of which amount Rs. 21,59,000 represents the cost of acquiring land. Revised estimates relating to the works are said to be under preparation.

TUESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THE International Congress on Hygiene at Vienna was brought to a conclusion on the 2nd October, when it was resolved that the next International Congress should be held in London in the year 1891. Two years hence, however, there will be a Conference in Paris, in connection with the Great Exhibition which is then to be held; but this will not be one of the regular series of International Congresses. The next meeting after that in London is to be held at St. Petersburg. The preparations for the London assembly have been entrusted to a Committee of eight members, England being represented by Drs. Murphy and Corfield, and the United States by Professor Billings. The labours of the Congress were wound up by the leading representatives of the different countries returning thanks for their cordial reception in Vienna, Dr. Roth, of London, speaking in the name of the English members. The final sitting closed with three cheers for the Emperor and the Crown Prince Rudolph, in which the whole of the learned assembly heartily joined. The members of the Congress assembled in the evening for the last time at a farewell banquet.

SIR Salar Jung's future movements are said to be uncertain. He is now staying at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, with Mr. Moreton Frewen, who has come out in the capacity of his Private Secretary *pro tem.*

THE alleged disappearance of the remains of the great Napoleon from the tomb in the Invalides has brought into relief a curious affair, which is related by Dr. Bremond in his work on "Hygiene." The Doctor alleges that the heart of Napoleon was eaten by rats at St. Helena under the following circumstances:—On the 6th of May, 1821, Dr. Antomerchi, assisted by Mr. Carswell, began the *post-mortem* examination of Napoleon's body at Longwood. They were overtaken in their work by night, and their operations were suspended until the following day. When they returned, the Emperor's heart had been devoured by rats, and they accordingly substituted for it that of a sheep. The officials at the Invalides deny this extraordinary story as they denied the *canard* about the removal of Napoleon's remains.

AN English paper says:—"Another serious blow has been struck at our hereditary peerage. The most Hon'ble the Marquis of Ailesbury, better known as Lord Savernake, has been found guilty of malpractices on the turf, and, together with his trainer, has been "warned off" Newmarket Heath. The sentence is practically one of social extinction. Lord Ailesbury cannot again mix with gentlemen, whether peers or commoners. Yet, although very properly forbidden to appear on the race-course, he is still at liberty to enter the House of Lords and to vote on equal terms with Lord Salisbury or Lord Granville. He is still the patron of a dozen livings, to some of which he can present *proprio motu*, without interference or protest. It must be growing more and more obvious, even in a country where respect for existing institutions is almost fanatical, that with such peers as Lord Ailesbury a speedy reform of the House of Lords is inevitable in the direction proposed by Lord Rosebery. Peers must hold their privileges not by birth right, but at the good will and approval of their fellows. Only thus can a time-honoured order still capable of rendering great services to the country be saved from degradation and possible collapse."

THE forthcoming work of Professor Max Muller is entitled "*Biographies of Words.*" The book will contain a full discussion of the question of the original home of the Aryans.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

THE English language by Prof. Max Muller:—There is, perhaps, no language so full of words evidently derived from the most distant sources, as English. Every country of the globe seems to have brought some of its verbal manufactures to the intellectual market of England. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, Saxon, Danish French, Spanish, Italian, German—nay, even Hindustani, Malay, and Chinese words—lie mixed together in the English dictionary. On the evidence of words alone it would be impossible to classify English with any other of the established stocks and stems of human speech. Hickes maintained that nine-tenths of the English dictionary were Saxon, because there were only three words of Latin origin in the Lord's prayer. Sharon Turner, who extended his observations over a larger field, came to the conclusion that the relation of Norman to Saxon was as four to six. Another writer who estimated the whole number of English words at 38,000, assigned 23,000 to a Saxon, and 15,000 to a classical source. On taking, however, a more accurate inventory, and counting every word in the dictionaries of Robertson and Webster, M. Thommerel has established the fact that of the sum total of 43,566 words, 29,853 came from classical, 13,230 from Teutonic, and the rest from miscellaneous sources.

UNDER section 2, sub-section 4, of Act XVIII of 1887 (The Allahabad University Act), the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the 15th day of November, 1887, as the date from which the Allahabad University shall come into existence. A Convocation of the Senate of the Allahabad University will be held in the Central Hall of the Muir College at Allahabad on that day.

IT is said that the Secretary of State will issue to the Board of Directors the formal notice closing the contract with the O. R. Railway in January next, and that by the end of the year it will become a State Railway. It was said at first that the six months notice would close the line on the 30th June, but it has been finally decided to extend the period to the end of the year, and thus allow for the fully closing of the accounts, the provision of funds, and also allow the prospective Officer, who is to be the first Manager, time to return from his trip to England.

NEW YORK will shortly be the city best supplied with water throughout the world. At present the supply is only ninety millions of gallons per day, but by the end of next year a new aqueduct will be opened which will add to the constant supply 250,000,000 gallons per day. Nor is this all, for when the Quaker Bridge dam is built, the storage of the present Croton Lake will be increased so as to afford a supply of 320,000,000 gallons per day for 100 days. What a commentary this on the remarks of Mr. A. Mackenzie who in the Bengal Council once held that fifty gallons per head was a preposterously extravagant demand.

OF Ayub Khan's whereabouts nothing is yet known. Even rumour has been silent during the week as to the lurking place of the fugitive. Latest advices from Cabul report everything quiet there up to the 13th instant. Mr. O'Meara, the Lahore dentist who has been attending on the Amir, and Mr. Pyne, the engineer who has been superintending the construction of workshops in the Afghan capital, are now on their way back to India. The narratives of their personal experiences through these recent troublous times should prove interesting. The escort for attendance on the English Commissioners, Captain Yate and Major Peacock, who are travelling *via* Constantinople to the scene of, let us hope, the final Afghan Boundary delimitation operations, started from Chaman for Herat on the 17th instant. It is drawn from the 11th Bengal lancers, and is under the command of Jemidar Ameer Mahomed Khan, Khan Sahib, an old soldier of thirty years' service, who was one of General Roberts' orderlies in Afghanistan. The party will travel at full speed to meet the Commissioner *in the vicinity of Panjdeh.*

Last year 196 persons were killed by wild beasts in the Madras Presidency as compared with 136 in the previous year. Tigers killed no less than 87 persons, panthers and leopards 71, and bears 18; by far the largest number of those killed by tigers, being in the Vizagapatam district. It appears also that there was a large decrease in the number of tigers killed in this district. Only four persons were killed by panthers and leopards in Vizagapatam, but the number of these animals killed fell from 1,059 in 1885 to 494 last year. Accounting for the falling off in the destruction of the ferocious beasts, it is stated that the reward of Rs. 100 sanctioned for the destruction of a tiger has been reduced to Rs. 74, and the Rs. 50 for a panther or leopard to Rs. 32, and that this wholsale reduction has been considered by village shikaris as much too great. Throughout the whole presidency there were fewer wild animals killed, with the exception of wolves, which show an increase of 471, and this is accounted for somewhat strangely by the fact that in a very large number of cases the rewards were paid for jackals, the authorities supposing them to be wolves The total amount paid in rewards was Rs. 82,750 as against Rs. 1,12,980.

Thursday, 27th October.

A Meeting of the English Home Rule Union, with Sir Wilfred Blunt presiding, was held at Woodford on October 23, notwithstanding that it had been prohibited by the police authorities. While the meeting was being held the police put in an appearance, and arrested Sir Wilfred Blunt and some others who were present.

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has been appointed a member of the India Council in place of Mr. R.A. Dalyell. Alas! for Sir Rivers Thompson.

The *Englishman* understands that the late Mr. H. Dear, of Monghyr, has bequeathed to the Calcutta Free School the rents of all his household property in Monghyr and to the "Benevolent Institution" in Bow Bazar a sum of Rs. 50,000. There are, some other smaller bequests to the several Baptist missions, and handsome annuities to his daughters and some friends.

"Lotus and Jewel."—According to the *Academy*, "Lotus and Jewel" is the title under which Mr. Edwin Arnold's new volume of poems will shortly appear. The name chosen bears allusion to the two principal pieces in the work—"In an Indian Temple" and "A Casket of Gem." The former of these two discourses upon the mysterious philosophy enshrined in the sacred Hindu work "Om." The latter brings together under a fanciful heading of eighteen letters and in lyrical form much recondite lore and many legends connected with precious stones. The volume also contains several minor poems with translations, from the Sanskrit of Kalidasa and of the Mahabharata.

A report has reached the Lahore paper, to the effect that the Ameer's subjects in Afghan Turkistan near Bokhara are showing a disposition to throw off Abdur Rahman's yoke, and seek the protection of Russia. To what causes this may be due is not explained. The story runs that "Sardar Mohamed Isa Khan, the Governor of Afghan-Turkistan, recently sent some of his agents to Chiab to induce its inhabitants to join the regiment which he is raising for the Ameer. As soon as the Governor of Chiab heard this order, he at once called together his subjects, and informed them of Isa Khan's demand; which they refused. The result was this, that after killing four men, they passed the Oxus and joined the Russian Camp at Kolab. The people of Chiab, ever since the Golab Camp, occupied by the Russians, in Bokhara, was established near them, have been very independent; and as soon as they hear that the Ameer of Cabul is incensed against them, they at once revolt against him."

The Jubilee subscriptions to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have amounted to £1,700 in England, and to Rs. 4,78,000 in India. Of this sum four lakhs of rupees go to the Central Committee, and the remainder to the branches. The above amount includes only the money which has passed through the hands of the Honorary Secretary, and is exclusive of the funds paid direct to the branches.

Mr. T. N. Mookerjee, who lately went to England to make arrangements for the representation of India at the forthcoming Glasgow International Exhibition, returned by the last mail. He has succeeded, we are glad to hear, in obtaining the following important concessions:—(1) The Executive Council have agreed to spend £5,000 for the purchase of Indian exhibits. (2) All charges for inland freight and packing will be paid separately. (3) The Clan line, the Star line, and the Anchor line steamers have agreed to carry all Indian exhibits free of charge. (4) Space will be given to Indian exhibits free of charge. (5) Indian private exhibits will be allowed to be sold at the exhibition, and delivered on the spot: this is a special privilege not allowed to any other country, not even to British exhibitors, (6) Half-a-dozen native artisans will be sent to Glasgow at the cost of the exhibition.

Friday, 28th October.

The official report for the week ended on October 20th, on the condition and prospects of the crops throughout India, states:—"Except in the Punjab and Rajpootana, rain has occurred generally throughout the country during the week under report. The falls were heaviest in parts of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. The *Kharif* harvest is approaching completion in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is in general progress elsewhere, and prospects are on the whole very favourable. *Rabi* sowings are going on throughout the country. The standing crops in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg are generally in good condition. The rice crop in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burmah, promises well. Cotton sowing has been completed in parts of Bombay. In the Central Provinces and Berar, the crop has been injured to some extent by heavy rain. Except for the usual fever prevalent at this time of the year, the public health continues to be generally satisfactory. Prices are rising in four districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere they are steady."

Lord Hartington, speaking at Nottingham, strongly condemned the language made use of by Mr. Gladstone in his recent speeches on the Irish question, declaring that by his actions Mr. Gladstone was weakening the arm of the Government. His Lordship urged on his hearers that the Loyalists of Ireland should not be betrayed.

The Paris papers consider that the agreements come to between England and France on the New Hebrides and Suez Canal question will do much to reconcile these two nations, who are too often divided by prejudices. The *Temps* considers the convention eminently satisfactory, as making the first stage towards the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces

Mr. Gladstone is greatly fatigued by the continuous exertions he has lately made at the Liberal Conference at Nottingham. His medical advisers have enjoined complete rest for a time.

Mr. Bright, in a powerful letter to certain Unionist correspondents, implies that Gladstonial sympathy with the rebel movement in Ireland is born of faction and the struggle for power. He condemns the League, and justifies force as the only remedy for such disorder and violence.

The number of steamers existing in the world last year was estimated at 3,969, of an aggregate burthen of 10,531,843 tons. The corresponding number of steamers existing in the world in 1885 was estimated at 9,642, of an aggregate burthen of 10,291,241 tons. The total of 9,969 steamers, representing the world's steam shipping in 1886, was made up as follows:—Iron steamers, 8,196, of an aggregate burthen of 8,911,406 tons; steel steamers, 770, of an aggregate burthen of 1,206,962 tons; composite steamers, 109, of an aggregate burthen of 32,818 tons; and wooden steamers, 822, of an aggregate burthen of 380,655 tons. Of the steamers afloat in 1885, 5,792 were owned by the United Kingdom and its colonies, their aggregate burthen being 6,595,871 tons. The other countries of the world owned steamers as follows—Germany, 579; France, 509,; Spain, 401; the United States, 400; Norway, 287; Russia, 212, Denmark, 200; Italy 173; Holland, 152; Brazil, 141; Japan, 105; Greece and Turkey, 82 each; Belgium, 68; Chilli and the Argentine Republic, 43 each; China and Portugal, 27 each; Hawaii, 21; Mexico, 51 and miscellaneous, 50. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the great depression prevailing in steam shipping, the number of steamers afloat last year increased to the extent of 327, as compared with 1885.

Here is a sum in simple proportion put forward by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: What must the Irish Executive itself be thinking of its day's work on Tuesday, we wonder! It was only one tenant who had to be evicted; yet it required eight soldiers, it seems, and 150 policemen, with a posse of colonels and captains and country inspectors and army surgeons, to do it. Here then is a simple rule of three sums for Unionists to work out at their leisure. If it takes 230 armed men to reduce one Irish patriot to the submission that you call union, how many armed men will it take to reduce the whole Irish people and thus complete Mr. Balfour's promised task of uniting the United Kingdom?

Dr. Burgess, Director of the Archæological Survey Department, is now in Simla, arranging in consultation with the authorities a programme for the re-organization of the department.

Saturday, 29th October.

'Sir C. A. Elliott, who was recently appointed Public Works Minister of India, in succession to Sir Theodore Hope, will not go out to Calcutta to take up his new duties until December.' Says a writer in *Vanity Fair*: "I hear that the new Minister was meditating retirement from the Indian Service, with a view of entering upon political life at home, when he was offered the vacant seat in the Viceroy's Council. Sir Charles Elliott, who is still, I believe, a Gladstonian, probably thought that, if he went out to India again for another five years, he would be back in time for the next General Election. Threatened Parliaments, like threatened men, live long; and although Mr. Schnadhorst seems to have made up his mind that there will be a dissolution in the spring, I do not think there are many persons on the Conservative side who share that opinion."

A first number of a new Theosophical monthly, bearing the title of *Lucifer* and edited by Madame Blavatsky, has been issued. Commenting on the name chosen for this new organ of Occultism, the *Daily News* says:—"Blanqui, the famous Irreconcilable, is said to have been desirous of showing his superiority to vulgar prejudices by conferring on his beloved firstborn the name of Belzebub. We are glad to see that it is in a more reasonable spirit that these fair Theosophists have named their periodical. For further and better assurance, as the lawyers say, on this point they have even taken the trouble to append to the mystic figure on their wrapper a few lines in which the unlearned reader is apprised that "Lucifer" is simply the Latin Luciferus, or light bringer, equivalent to the "Phosphors," of the Greeks; besides which they have devoted a whole article to the defence of their title, which we are bound to confess we have found more amusing and less hard to understand than some other items."

It gives us great pleasure to notice that the neighbourhood of our principal schools and colleges has been cleared of the plague spots that were permitted to contaminate them so long. Thanks to Mr. Cotton, College Street has been thoroughly denuded of brothels, and it remains to be seen what further action the Police takes to clear the other main thoroughfares. The European unfortunates of Collinga are a standing nuisance to the neighbourhood, and the residents of the Wellesley Street have memorialised for their removal. They were some time confined to adjacent bye-lanes only, but of late have grown bolder and have encroached upon the more public streets. Mr. Lambert since his return to his duties as Deputy Commissioner has been paying some attention to the question, and it is to be hoped that his labours will end in some tangible results. The broad question of general segregation must engage the serious attention of the authorities ere long. In Bombay they manage these things better. The proscribed people are warned by the Police that they cannot live in the more public streets, a definite list of which is given in the notice of warning. Landlords also are made to pay a fine if they disregard the warning. Any thing to secure credit for morality, and if justice thereby fails it is a small matter!

THE INDAIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1887-8.)

Lecture by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day the 31*st Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry: the Similarity and Contact of Conics.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 1*st November* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Galvanometer. The Action of Electric currents on each other.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 3*rd November* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Physical properties of Gases.

Lecture by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 4*th November* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Hydrogen and Chlorine, and their Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 5*th November* at 4 P. M.

Senior Class, *Subject*: Lead.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D.,
October 31*st*, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

THE SIALKOTE CASE.

MR. JAMES LYALL, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has, like his brother Sir Alfred, distinguished himself by sitting in judgment upon the decision of the highest tribunal of his satrapy in a case affecting the official character of a member of the Civil Service. The conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in promoting the late Mr. Laidman to a higher post with an additional salary of Rs. 300 a month, although the latter had been showing to be quite unfit for the judicial bench and tainted with perjury, will be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Sir Alfred Lyall recorded a minute strongly condemning the decision of the High Court in the Laidman-Hearsay case, and circulated it in a semi-secret way to the European Magisterial officers in his satrapy. It is true that Mr. James Lyall has not promoted Mr. Macauliffe; but His Honor has come to the conclusion that the grave imputations of falsifying the record conveyed against him in Mr. Justice Burney's judgment are unfounded. Mr. Macauliffe has, accordingly, been sent back to Sealkote as Divisional Judge, and the Punjab Government has almost apologised to him for having called upon him for an explanation of his conduct.

The proceedings which were held before Mr. Justice Burney upon which Mr. James Lyall has sat in judgment, it will be remembered, constituted an enquiry under section 12 of the Legal Practitioners' Act into the conduct of Mr. W. E. Brown, a Pleader. Mr. Brown was charged by Mr. Macauliffe with misconduct as a Pleader for having insulted Mr. Macauliffe in Court, and secondly in bringing against Mr. Macauliffe charges of conduct as a Judge which he knew to be false. Mr. Justice Burney acquitted Mr. Brown of making false charges against Mr. Macauliffe on the ground that the charges made were proved true. A copy of Mr. Justice Burney's judgment was forwarded to the local Government for information and for such action as the Lieutenant-Governor might deem proper to take. The charges against Mr. Macauliffe were that in his official letter of explanation, he distinctly and wilfully gave a false version of what happened before him and afterwards this false version on oath in the proceedings before the Chief Court. Mr. Justice Burney not only found that the charges were true, but expressed an opinion that Mr. Macauliffe was probably also guilty of the very grave misconduct involved in fraudulently making away with some sheets of his original judgment and substituting others in order to defend himself against the complaint to the Chief Court by Mr. Brown. Mr. James Lyall sent for the papers of the case, and, having gone through them, he has refused to accept the finding of the Chief Court. The Secretary to the Punjab Government writes to the Registrar of the Chief Court:—"After a careful consideration of the papers of the case and Mr. Macauliffe's reply, Mr. Lyall feels constrained to differ from the view taken by Mr. Justice Burney that serious misconduct of the kind specified in the extract quoted from the judgment is proved against Mr. Macauliffe. He does not even think that a good case is made out for thinking such misconduct probable. If the proceedings had remained private, the Lieutenant-Governor would have only informed the judges that he was not prepared to take any action against Mr. Macauliffe, but as the judgment has been published in the news-papers and commented on in subsequent articles, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary, in justice to Mr. Macauliffe whose official character has been so strongly and publicly impugned, to put on record in some detail the reasons, good or bad, which have brought him to the above conclusion." The reasons are then explained at great length; but we have no hesitation whatever in saying that they have the character of special pleading. Mr. Lyall, strange to say, mainly bases his judgment upon his private knowledge of the character of the parties concerned in the case. He observes:—"No doubt if Mr. Macauliffe's version of the facts is correct, the misstatement by Mr. Brown must have been in large part wilful, but in this case one side or the other has no doubt wilfully misstated the facts, and the Lieutenant-Governor, *speaking with a personal acquaintance with both the gentlemen concerned and with a knowledge of their character, and careers, sees no reason to place greater reliance on the veracity of Mr. Brown than of Mr. Macauliffe*, who was acting in the exercise of the high functions of a judge, the restraints of which are felt more or less by every man; the Lieutenant-Governor would decidedly prefer to trust to Mr. Macauliffe's assertions." An effective answer to these observations is contained in the following passage which we quote from Mr. Justice Burney's judgment:—"In deciding which of these conflicting statements are to be believed, it is, of course only natural that most weight should be attached to the word of an officer who fills the high post of a Divisional and Sessions Judge, and who had so much more at stake than even a pleader of this court. If there had been no evidence to corroborate them I should certainly think that it would be safer to believe the Judge rather than the pleader disappointed at losing his case. But before weighing the mere statements of Mr. Macauliffe and Mr. Brown one against the other, it is necessary to consider the whole circumstances of the case, the general probabilities to be gathered from the conduct of the parties, the internal evidence afforded by the judgment, which seems of supreme importance, and the evidence of the native witnesses. When all this is duly considered we shall be in a better position to judge of the sworn evidence of the parties to this proceeding." Now, it will thus be seen that in forming his judgment Mr. Justice Burney carefully weighed all the circumstances and probabilities. The evidence produced before him corroborated Mr. Brown's story. He had the witnesses before him, and could, therefore, observe their demeanour when under examination. Then, the internal evidence afforded by Mr. Macauliffe's judgment showed it probable that the Judge before coming into Court, had committed to paper his reasons for dismissing the appeal. To all this the Lieutenant-Governor does not attach much weight. His Honor accepts for gospel truth the statements made by the sheristadar and other ministerial officers of Mr. Macauliffe's court, and merely remarks that there seems to be no reason for doubting the truth of their evidence. The ministerial officers who were examined certainly knew all the facts of the case; but they could not be expected to give evidence unfavourable to their superior officer. It was only natural that they should do their best to shield him as much as possible. It is really a wonder that this simple consideration did not strike Mr. Lyall. A careful perusal of this minute will convince any intelligent and unprejudiced person that in forming his own independent judgment on the evidence in this case as it affects Mr. Macauliffe, the Lieutenant-Governor has been chiefly influenced by his personal knowledge of Mr. Brown's character and career. There can be no doubt that the proceedings of the Lyall Brothers in the Laidman-Hearsay case and the Macauliffe-Brown case are not calculated to secure the respect of the junior members of the judicial body for the highest tribunal of a province. No more effectual method could be devised for bringing the administration of justice into contempt.

SIR SALAR JUNG ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an able and interesting article from the pen of Sir Salar Jung, who, the reader knows, has since the last few months been travelling in Europe. Sir Salar begins by pointing out the great importance of the Turkish question for Indian Mahomedans and for England. He writes:—"England has in India some 50,000,0 00, of Mussulman subjects including in their mass the most warlike of the native races, the races upon whom England must chiefly depend to roll back the tide of Russian aggression; and England is not likely to forget that it was these races who in 1857, at the bidding of their Calif, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, gave their united support to the British connection at that supreme moment when their defection might have cost the life of every white man and woman in India. My late father frequently assured me that the whole influence of the Califate was used most unremittingly from Constantinople to check the spread of the Mutiny, to rally to the British standard the Mussulman races of India, and that in this way the debt which Turkey owed to Great Britain for British support in the Crimea was paid in full. And the time may again come when the devotion of the Mussulmans to their Calif and the shrine St. Sophia may be not less necessary to Great Britain than in 1857. * * * The enlightened classes in India feel that the rule of England has secured us against incessant internal strife, involving a perpetual exhaustion of the resources of our communities, and also that by a just administration of equal laws a very sufficient measure of individual liberty is now our birth-right. * * * It is less our dislike to exchange a constitutional for a despotic rule, for we attach but little importance to mere theories of representative Government; but we do all recognise that in Russia we are confronted with the natural and the unrelenting enemy of the head of our faith, and if we are destined to see Russia on the Bosphorus and the shrine of Mecca in her possession, where then may the faithful look to find the defender of their faith, the great Emiral-Mumenin." There can be no doubt that the maintenance of good feeling between the Government of India and the Mussulman subjects of the Queen-Empress is of an immense importance. But if the attachment of the Indian Mahomedans to the throne and person of Her Gracious Majesty is to depend on England protecting Turkey against Russian aggression, then we must say that their loyalty rests upon a condition which, in the present state of public opinion in Great Britain, is impossible of fulfilment. We are free to admit that the time may come again, and that day is probably not far distant, when the devotion of the Indian Mussulmans to their sovereign may not be less necessary to Great Britain than in 1857. But if that devotion is to be purchased by cementing what Sir Salar Jung calls "the natural alliance between our Queen and our Calif," what hope is there of obtaining it in time of need? The support which Great Britain gave to the Sultan at Crimea was not repeated in 1877 when Russia again invaded His Majesty's territories. Of course, there was a time when Turkey looked upon England as her natural ally and protector and Russia as her natural enemy; but that time is past and is not likely to come back again. Although the Conservatives were in power in 1877, still Her Majesty's Government could not give any material support to Turkey in her life and death struggle with Russia ten years ago, though it extorted from her a rich province. In the present state of public opinion in Great Britain no English Ministry, Conservative, Libral or Radical, will be able to help the Sultan, should hostilities again break out between Russia and Turkey. A conviction is rapidly growing up among the British public that a Muscovite occupation of Constantinople would not in any way endanger the safety of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. This being the case, it is not at all likely that the English Government will fall in with Sir Salar Jung's views. Sir Salar is, however, far too sensible a man not to see that Turkey cannot now rely blindly on the support of England; but he still thinks that when the possession of Constantinople comes to be disputed England will never be able to stand idly aside, as she has 50 millions of Mussulman subjects. It is true that the Indian Mahomedan has a strong repugnance to the notion of Russian power being established on the Golden Horn, but that fact will not have much weight with the British public, in determining England's policy in the next war between Russia and Turkey.

Sir Salar Jung discusses the various possibilities of the situation as regards Constantinople and shows that the Austrian solution is the only one that would recommend itself to Indian Mahomedan sympathies. He tells us that any

recent visitor to Turkey cannot fail to have been struck by the general expressions of the friendly feeling that Turks entertain for Austrians, and that every intelligent Turk has come to recognise that some modification of the status of Turkey in Europe has become inevitable with a view to avert a Russian occupation, which is much dreaded. Sir Salar Jung does not consider this at all surprising, as the progress of Russia both eastward and southward is hardly a less menace to the future of Austria than to that of Turkey. He observes:—"It is better, therefore, that these threatened nationalities should make a common cause before it is too late, before they have been compelled to succumb one after the other. But this is by no means the only reason for the growth of closer sympathies between the two nations! for Austria seems to have solved or at least to be moving rapidly in the direction of a right solution of the most difficult of all the problems of Government—namely to centralise and keep together without internal disturbances, several distinct nationalities, differing both in race and religion. An enlightened system of Home Rule, co-operating with an extended franchise, has so brought it about that in the Austrian Empire of to-day the several families, Slavs, Germans, Latins and Magyars, are living under one roof in very tolerable harmony. I am aware that the Austrian system has many detractors; and it is often said that the federal connection is so loose that from a military standpoint Austria is enfeebled. But if this is so, if Austria's aggressive capacity is diminished by decentralisation, then for that very reason a partnership with Turkey would be the less dangerous to the weaker partner. And this suggested reconstruction is the more attractive, not only to the Danubian principalities, but also to Germany and Italy, because of its immense defensive force if attacked by Russia, its comparative powerlessness for any purpose of wanton aggression. Sir Salar Jung thinks that the arrangement suggested by him would be acceptable to England and to the great body of the Mahomedan population in India, while it could not fail to recommend itself to the approval of Germany and Italy. But the proposed co-partnership between Turkey and Austria on the Bosphorus would be strongly opposed by Russia, who would be supported by France. Sir Salar Jung thus sums up the *pros* and *cons* of the policy suggested by him:—"Probably it will be objected to this settlement of the Eastern troubles, that it is a reckoning without the host; that Turkey would never agree to a co-partnership of the kind proposed, and that the past relations of the Porte with Austria render concerted action impossible. Historically, no doubt, Austria represents a Christian union against Moslem power; but to-day Austria and Turkey are being brought together by forces which ignore history. Common dangers and common misfortunes have done much to reconcile historic enemies, and I believe that a promised release from present difficulties coming to Turkey in the guise of federation with Austria would not be unpalatable to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan." We do admit the proposed co-partnership between Austria and Turkey as not an impracticable dream. But at the same time we are not convinced that the Sultan will look upon the policy suggested in the light in which Sir Salar Jung regards it. The Porte is now completely under the influence of Russia. So long as this state of things continues the Austrian project will not come within the range of practical politics. But then no body knows what may happen in a short time. A change of the utmost importance has recently taken place in European politics. Italy has joined the Austro-German alliance, and Signor Crispi has declared that Italy can never permit the Levant to become a Prussian Lake. As the first fruits of the new combination, we are told that Austria, Germany and Italy are willing to work together, if necessary, to prevent the outbreak of a European war, and that they are in accord as to the future supervision of the Suez Canal. Seldom have moves likely to produce such important consequences been made so silently and rapidly on the great political chessboard of Europe. In the same way we may rise from our bed one fine morning to hear that the proposed co-partnership between Austria and Turkey has become an accomplished fact. Sir Salar Jung speaks nothing but the truth when he says that the present position of Europe is a source of great anxiety. The continent has become one vast camp, and the Powers are feeling the burden of taxation which is necessary to support their prodigious military establishments. There is, however, good reason to believe that the new Triple Alliance of which mention has been made above will secure the maintenance of peace in Europe.

FORAGE SUPPLY FOR THE ARMY.

Six years ago, the Government of India, at the instance of the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, appointed a Committee to consider and deal with the question of forage supply for the Army in the Bengal Presidency. The step was taken not a day too soon. The present practice of procuring grass for the mounted branches of the Army has aptly been described as "a system of rapine tempered by *rukhs*." Under this system, which has existed since the commencement of British rule in this country, the Government supplies itself with grass for its Artillery and Cavalry horses from private lands, without paying for the same. It allows its grass-cutters to trespass upon the lands of private persons on which they have no right to enter and remove grass therefrom. In ordinary seasons when grass is abundant, the poor and helpless villagers submit to the wrong without complaint. But in times of drought when grass becomes a valuable commodity their patience is exhausted. The reader will recollect the disturbances that took place at many stations in Northern India in the summer of 1877, when grass was selling at high prices, in consequence of the Government grass-cutters having entered private lands for the purpose of cutting grass. When their own cattle were perishing in large numbers for want of fodder, villagers could not be expected to stand by and see with folded hands a host of predatory grass-cutters trespassing upon their lands daily and removing therefrom the valuable food, which would save their own bullocks, cows and buffaloes. The lot of the poor grass-cutter, again, is pitiable in the extreme. He is beaten by the villagers upon whose lands he enters, and he is fined and flogged by his commanding officer if he brings in short weight or bad grass. It is superfluous to say that no civilized army depends for its forage supply in time of peace on enforced requisitions without payment from its own people.

The evils of this system of predatory foraging were forcibly brought to the notice of the late Military Board so far back as 1845 by Mr. Thomason, the stern Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. He wrote:—"The present custom is for the Cavalry to entertain grass-cutters who, with their ponies, go to cut grass where they can without making any payment for it. This arrangement is economical and convenient for the Government, but not just or considerate to the people. Ferozepore is not the only station where the custom leads to collision with the cultivators, and is the constant source of annoyance and irritation. In our own settled provinces the disputes are even more common. For upwards of forty years the Government has been endeavouring to instil into the people just ideas of the rights of property. Their proprietory rights in the land have been fully recognised, the limits of several properties have been defined, and they have been declared the sole and uncontrolled owners of all the produce of the land within those lands; and yet, notwithstanding, they are in the habit of seeing troops of grass-cutters sent into their village lands to cut the grass that grows there, without giving them any compensation, or even asking their permission. * * * It does not become the Government knowingly to sanction such proceedings, and to allow its servants to be the authorized agents of acknowledged wrong. If they have no right to the grass, they ought not to take it without the permission of the owners, merely because these owners are too weak or too ignorant to assert their rights. * * * The Magistrate is bound to take cognizance of such cases, and to punish the aggressors; and the Military officers naturally sympathise with their men. Violence and ill-blood are occasioned in all ranks of society, and simply because the Government does not take the subject fairly into consideration." No language could be plainer and more emphatic than that urged by Mr. Thomason to expose the evils of the existing system of predatory foraging; yet his strong appeal to the Military Board was resultless. More than forty years have elapsed since he showed up the real character of the vicious and politically mischievous system under which the British Government obtains its grass supply for mounted branches of its Army in India, and the the evil has not been remedied up to this day.

If the *Pioneer* is right in its information the existing system of predatory foraging by regimental grasscutters is soon to be put an end to. Our contemporary announces in a recent issue that "the days of the grass-cutter and his *tat* are numbered." We are told that the Government, in view of the constant friction that occurs between cultivators and grass-cutters, is convinced that steps must be taken to provide fodder in reserved grounds or to make contracts for the purchase of grass from the zemindars. In certain places open lands have been reserved under the plan recommended by the Committee appointed in 1881 at the instance of Sir Donald Stewart. But the supply thus obtained is not sufficient for stations, where large bodies of troops are massed. The *Pioneer* informs us that it is now proposed to form Government *rukhs*, or to lease ground which is not under cultivation but which will grow good grass. We confess we are not in favour of the establishment of Government grass farms. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that these farms, under state management, will cost much more than the value of the grass obtained therefrom. Those who are acquainted with the ways in which business of this kind is always conducted by Government officials, will at once agree with us on this point. We are strongly of opinion that the cheapest and best plan would be to enter into contracts for the supply of grass in the open market. Mr. Thomason showed conclusively in his letter to the Military Board from which we have already quoted, that the Artilley and Cavalry horses could be better supplied with grass by a system of contract than they are under the existing pernicious system, for about half the cost; while the people of the country would be free from harassment and plunder. The Government of India should, in our opinion, adopt Mr. Thomason's suggestion, and arrange for the forage supply of its Artillery and Cavalry horses by a system of contracts. All the articles required for the Army in India are obtained by contract in the open market. There is absolutely no reason whatever why the same course should not be followed in regard to forage supply. The adoption of the plan recommended by Mr. Thomason will no doubt involve expenditure; but the consideration does not, to use his language, "lessen the obligation to meet the question fairly and adjust it equitably." It is a question of right or wrong, and must be honestly faced. A great Government will surely not suffer an admittedly "vicious, unsatisfactory, and politically mischievous system" to remain in existence, merely because it will cost some money. The monstrous wrong of supplying forage by sheer plunder should be remedied as soon as possible. The subject demands the serious attention of Sir Frederick Roberts and Lord Dufferin.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Time was when the Native Press was in its infancy and directed its attention to the merest inanities. It delighted then in making mud pies and the like, and deserved no attention from intelligent people. As a matter of course the Anglo-Indian Press took no notice of it. Matters have changed since. Example teaches better than precepts, and the example of the Anglo-Indian Press has taught our Bengali editors to rise considerably above their former low level. They feel now that their duty lies in serving as

interpreters between our rulers and the people to promote the amelioration of our countrymen, to watch the conduct of the authorities on which largely depends the welfare of the masses and the popularity of Government. The last item is of paramount interest as regards Government. A single act of injustice or oppression committed by even a chowkidar is sufficient to make a whole village discontented, and when the wrong-doer is shielded from the wrath of the people by Police Superintendents, Deputy Magistrates, and Magistrates, the evil spreads over entire districts. Unjust, injudicious, high-handed or mistaken actions of higher officers, like Commissioners or Governor-General's Agents are, proportionately, more mischievous as they bear upon larger communities. Such actions, therefore, come foremost to the notice of our editors. They feel they are bound to notice them, alike in their loyalty to Government and their duty to the public of which they are the selfconstituted servants, and in justice to them it must be admitted that they have faithfully and to the best of their ability discharged that duty. They may have been at times mistaken in their tone, style, or argument; they may have used unnecessary strong words, or drawn wrong inferences; but they have never shirked their duty, nor evinced the smallest disloyalty to the Government they live under. Their sole, their only, object in noticing the wrong doings and errors of judgment of local officers is to bring them to the notice of Government, in order that the Government may be enabled to devise proper remedy for them. Without the co-operation of the native editors the rulers of the land cannot have that full knowledge of local occurrences, which it is desirable that they should always possess. The reports of local officers fail totally in this respect. They are always designed to exhibit only one side of the shield, the official side, and it can never suffice to produce a fair representation. Under the circumstances the action of native editors always clash with that of the local officers. It is not in human nature always to bear contradictions with equanimity; a ruffling of the official temper is a frequent consequence, and it is not unoften followed by reports against the native papers. In matters in which officers happen to be the guilty parties the consequence is worse. The readiest way then to meet unseemly charges is to question the honesty of the writers, to attribute hostile attacks to race animosity, and to these devices the leading Anglo-Indian papers readily lend their aid. The said papers have of late borne no kind feeling towards the people. They dislike to see the native papers becoming a power in the State. Like the legislators of Georgia, they would, if they could, have passed a law declaring that every school master should be sent to prison for six months, who would venture to teach the "niggers" any thing above the three R's; but since they cannot they must resort to indirect and covert means to prevent freedom of thought among the subject races, and the suppression of the liberty of the native press is what appears to them as the most convenient means. The cry of the 'safety of the State' may always be raised to enlist the sympathy of the ruling authorities, and some of our leading Anglo-Indian contemporaries are not slow in resorting to it. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Beames. An officer of high standing is charged with having neglected the terms of his covenant, and done wrong. He pleads guilty to the charge, and the Government feels bound to punish him, as gently as it could under the circumstances. It was the duty of the press to notice wrong, and it did it; and it was the duty of the Government to punish the wrong-doer, and it did it, and the matter should have ended there. But, no, our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are shocked at the idea of an Englishman and a senior member of the Board of Revenue being punished through disclosures made by a native paper, and they pray that the native papers should one and all be deprived of their liberty. If we mistake not at one time an Anglo-Indian paper took a prominent part in exposing the debts of another member of the Board of Revenue, and he was dismissed from the Service, but no one ever thought of proposing that the wings of the defaulting paper should be clipped. The only difference in the case we can perceive is that then it was an Anglo-Indian paper and now it is a Bengali paper. The ire of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* has now been roused by another case. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has lately undertaken to unravel the mysteries of the Indore Residency, particularly with reference to its dealings with the Bhupal State. It appears that the proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin there have been any thing but commendable. People there complain bitterly that he has oppressed the Begam Sahiba and her subjects. To him is attributed the divorce between that lady and her consort, the degradation of that consort, the thrusting on the state of an English manager, the utter contempt of law and authority, the imprisonment of the city Kotwal, Salar-ud-Din, who was invited to come and pay a ceremonial visit, and in course of the visit caught and thrown into prison, and that on charges for which he had been previously tried and found not guilty, by the duly constituted courts of the State. Papers regarding these matters have been printed and widely circulated in Bhupal, and they form most legitimate subjects for enquiry. In a free country, in England, for instace, they would have been at once taken up, and most freely discussed by the press. In France, even the son-in-law of the President cannot avoid enquiry about charges brought against him. But the case is different in India. Here the press, instead of taking notice of scandalous charges, tries its utmost to hush them up. The charges against Sir Lepel Griffin have been publicly made, and because a native paper has thought fit to notice them the cry is 'down with that paper,' and not 'down with the guilty party.' The case of Salar-ud-Din is a peculiarly painful one, and no Government with the slightest claim to fair dealing should allow it to be hushed up. We know nothing about its merits,—it may be, for aught we know, totally false and malicious; but one long letter on the subject has been published and others are promised, and all we demand is that enquiry should be made about them, and if the letter published proves to be a forgery the publisher should be put on his trial. If Sir Lepel be not in the wrong he need not be at all backward in courting enquiry, and the enquiry can do him no harm. Secrecy in such matters is the parent of many evils, and we protest against secrecy in matters of public interest. But what we most strongly denounce is the conduct of some of the Anglo-Indian papers, which try to condemn the native press for doing its duty. The conduct of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which has given publicity to the charges against Sir Lepel Griffin, deserves for it commendation and not rebuke from the entire press of the country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR Comer Petheram reached Calcutta on Thursday morning.

THE High Court re-opened on Friday last after the vacation.

THE death of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the late Governor of Bombay, has been announced.

IT is positively known, says the *Englishman*, that Ayub Khan is hiding in Eastern Persia though the exact locality is uncertain.

ACCORDING to present arrangements His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Darjeeling on the 8th, and reach Calcutta on the 11th of November.

REUTER says:—the Queen has sent a special telegram to the Nizam of Hyderabad with reference to his munificent offer recently conveyed to Her Majesty through the Viceroy:—"I warmly appreciate this fresh proof of your Highness's friendship towards the British Crown, which is fully reciprocated."

MR. WILFRED BLUNT, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having presided at a meeting of the English Home Rule Union, which had been prohibited by the Police authorities, has appealed against the sentence.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* telegraphs:—The question of abolishing the Calcutta Mint, as a matter of economy, is under the consideration of Government. The Banking and Mercantile community affected by the proposal are invited to place their views before the Government.

WE owe an apology to our brother of the *Rast Goftar* for not noticing earlier his presentation copy of the "Mahraninu-Yas Varnan" (a narrative of the Queen Empress' Glory). The work is a brief sketch in Guzerati of the life and reign of Her Majesty by Mr. Karkushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, the late lamented editor of *Rast Goftar*. It is an interesting and entertaining book of its kind, and has been presented by the Rast Goftar as a Jubilee gift to its subscribers. It is embellished with 48 excellent illustrations connected with the chief incidents of Her Majesty's life and reign. The get up of the book reflects great credit on the Dirftar Ashkara Press.

IN acknowledging the Nizam's offer the Viceroy writes:—"There is no doubt that the advance of a great military power towards the borders of India has imposed upon the Government the obligation of taking those precautions for the defence of our frontier which are adopted by all nations on becoming conterminous with each other, no matter how friendly their existing relations. This duty undoubtedly has considerably added, and will continue to add for some time, to the expenditure of the Government of India, and it is a convincing proof, both of your Highness's statesmanlike capacity as well as of your generosity, that you should have been the first among the Princes of India, to recognise the principle that the Native States are as much interested as the rest of the Indian population in assisting the Government to take whatever measures may be necessary to preserve the borders of the Empire from any dangers which may arise from external complications."

THERE is a Bengali anecdote which says that a wife was seen crying on hearing that her rival in the bed of her lord had been stung by a snake, and on being asked the reason for the unaccountable sorrow said, 'I am not sorry for the stinging, but I am afraid lest the snake should prove a *dhonra*," refering to the popular belief that the bite of a *dhonra* is a prophylactic against the poison of the cobra. The people of India may well be in the position of the weeping wife on hearing that Sir Lepel Griffin will retire from the service in March next. His six weeks' sojourn in the United States made him most unpopular there; and he has been in India for a quarter of a century. A common form of blessing in this country for a certain class of officers is—"may he immediately be made a lord in his native land," and that blessing Sir Lepel has had bestowed on him everywhere, during the whole period of his sojourn here. He is, however, a favorite in high quarters, and the apprehension is, lest his threat of retirement should bring him into some high office in this country—in other words, the rumour should prove a *dhonra*.

THE Allahabad paper announces that when Sir Salar Jung was at Constantinople, the Sultan expressed a wish to bestow on him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidi, but the British Government withheld its permission to allow Sir Salar to wear that badge of honor. We think the action of the Government was not improper in this matter. The line must be drawn somewhere.

A CORRESPONDENT takes us severely to task for our article on 'the Sanctity and Indissolubility of marriage.' He says; "I have no objection to your cherishing or ventilating your ideas about marriage; but I strongly object to your offending the feelings of your neighbours and as good men as you are. I mean the Progressive Brahmas, by converting their nuptials into a *Sagai* marriage. Their rite is as holy as any known to man. It is celebrated in the presence of a minister of their Church, and God's benediction is always invoked on the occasion. I am surprised that you, who are *Bostoms*, and celebrate your marriage by the ceremony well-known as *kanthibadal*, paying a fee of one rupee and four annas, should venture to sneer at others. Have you never heard of the parable about the beam and the mote? By the way, what do you mean by *Sagai*? It is no Hindu term." We are sorry we have unwittingly ruffled the temper of our correspondent. We wrote frankly and freely on a broad general question with the sole object of putting the case clearly before our readers, and not to give offence to any body. Anyhow our correspondent might have saved himself the trouble of taunting us for being '*Bostoms*,' as he calls us. We do not deny that we are the adorers of Vishnu, the all-pervading—nay, we are proud of it; but he knows well that Vaishnava householders follow the rules of the Smriti about marriage,—and do not tolerate the *Kanthibadal*, which is confined to a few outcast hermits, and knowing it, should not have referred to it. Since, however, he has done so, we cannot help observing that as regards the ceremonial part of the rite, there is no difference between it and a Progressive Brahma marriage. In either case, the marriage is consensual; in both, resort is had to a minister of religion; the emblem of the contract is the exchange of a garland, beads of tulsi wood being favoured in the one case, and flowers in the other; the benediction in the name of God is the same in both; and the registry likewise the same, the registering officer in the latter case being a Government servant charging two rupees and gari hire, and in the former a Gossain charging one rupee and four annas. The sanctity of marriage comes from the performance of certain religious rites designed expressly for the conversion of a member of one family into another, and this is wanting in both; and its indissolubility is represented by divorce, which is resortable whenever wanted.

The word *sagai*, to which our correspondent takes exception, is a good Indian term, derived from the Sanskrit, or as philologists call it a *Tadbhava*. The original word is *sanga*, which means 'association,' 'intercourse,' 'joining,' or 'uniting.' One form of it is *sangama* or the 'association of friends or lovers.' Another form is *sangati*, with the same meaning, and a vernacular form of it, *sangat* is used as a technical term to indicate a permanent bond of friendship, which among men is ratified by the exchange of turbans, and among lovers, by the exchange of flower garlands. As a derivative or adjective, the word becomes *sangai*, and as among many tribes the nasal is troublesome, it is frequently dropped, and the word is pronounced *sagai*. When the nasal is not dropped, the g is omitted, and the word becomes *senti*, which is very largely used in different parts of the North Western Provinces to indicate widow marriage—a consensual marriage, subject to divorce, and independent of religious rites. There is nothing sinister, or hidden, or sneering in it. We used the term in its ordinary acceptation, and had no idea of conveying an insult under cover of it.

Apropos of the above a correspondent has sent us the following note:—The marriage is called Sagai. It is widow marriage and is common among all the castes, except Brahmins, Kaiths, Rajputs, Kshatrys, and Agerwallas. When the bridegroom is a widower he with his relatives and friends goes to the house of the widow, who waits for him in a dark room. The bridegroom, leaving his party outside, enters that room alone with vermillion on his finger, and applies it on the forehead of the widow. This completes the marriage. He then comes out, and the party drink and enjoy themselves Should the bridegroom, however, be a person who had never married before, he has to be regularly married by his family priest to a ring or to a large jar filled with water. He applies vermillion to it first, and then enters the dark room, where the widow is waiting his arrival, and there applies vermillion to her and she becomes his sagai wife.

S. C. B. of the *Indian Daily News*, whose fancies regarding the origin of Sobha Bazar we noticed lately, has returned to the charge. He begins by asserting that this paper is now edited by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. This is totally and absolutely false. The learned Doctor does not, *now*, and *never* did, edit this paper, and we cannot allow our rights and responsibilities in connexion with it to be attributed to any outsider. We are glad, however, to find that the libeller has been compelled to admit his fault in two instances. He riggles and squirms a good deal, but finding, like an eel in the well-sanded fist of a kitchen maid, no escape, confesses that he was wrong in describing the late Raja Pitamber Bahadur as a duffer who sported a "courtesy title." He says, "we cheerfully make the *amende honorable*, and beg to be forgiven for our mistake." This should have been, and the side issues might have been, with every propriety, omitted, particularly as they were founded on falsehood. Raja Pitamber did not sell his dwelling house at Sinduriaputty, nor was he at all in straitened circumstances. His legacies at the time of his death to his brothers, cousins and daughters reckoned by lakhs. He never lived at Chorebagan. The house he owned there he gave to a cousin, whose descendants now own it. S. C. B. admits, too, that he was wrong in describing Maharaja Navakrishna, Bahadur, as a servant of Naku Dhur, employed as a private tutor to his grandson. We are now told that he was an *omedwar*, not a servant. The writer goes further, and, to strengthen his position, adds: "We indignantly repudiate the imputation that we taunted the Maharaja Nabakissen for having been a Munshee. We have the highest respect for that illustrious nobleman, who was every inch of him,, a native statesman. He was the greatest man ever born among *kaets*," forgetting in the fervour of his enthusiasm that Todar Mull was a *kaet*. It is remarkable, however, that the "highest respect" of the writer for "an illustrious nobleman" was not incompatible with the sneering "Nobu Munshee." Perhaps he is accustomed to this style of address, and through the "highest" respect he bears for his father he calls him by a nickname. It cannot be said that he does so from any grandmotherly affection, nor can the fling at the *Goshthipati* be consistent with that feeling. We are told, "the loyal (what a significant word!) respect shown by the first Mitras of Calcutta to the Setts and Bysacks, was something more than ever shown to that important personage of the *kaets*, the great *Goshthipati*." We doubt very much that there ever was a Mitra so devoid of self-respect as to knuckle under a *Navasakh*, and if there happened to be one he would soon have been taught a good lesson by the said *Goshthipati*, Maharaja Navakrishna, as the head of the then *Jatimalakachhari*. His *kanchi* was even more weighty than the "stick" of Gobindaram. As an historical fact it is well worth noticing here that Navakrishna Deva was not a youth of "sixteen years" when he met Drake in 1756; he was at that time a young man of twenty five years of age, and he had been in the service of Warren Hastings for four years before that. He was born in 1732.

As regards Sobha Bazar, S. C. B. repeats his habitual sheer assertion, empty platitudes, misty generalizations, and hardihood of diction, which we do not care to notice. We stated in our last article on the subject that Todar Mull's rent-roll does not exist now, and to invoke it in support of Sootanuty is simply silly. One argument of the writer is that the land was sold to Maharaja Navakrishna by Benode Behary Sett and Ras Behary Sett, *ergo* it must have been named after Sobharam Bysack! A writer who can be guilty of such silliness can have no claim to a hearing. It may be noted that Raja Rajendranarain Deb has no *patta* or other paper connected with the land.

As regards Sham Bazar, the writer is willing to abandon his assertion about his apocryphal Shamchand Bysack. He says: "The family of Kristo Bose is of a very ancient date; it is said they preceded Rajah Nabakissen. If so, the name derived from the goddess *Syama*, consecrated by the Bose family, is more probable."!!!

Curiously enough, a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says: 'the land was presented to Navakrishna Deva's son on the occasion of his birth, or *Annaprasana*, and that by Sovaram Bysack himself.' Whom are we to believe?

THE Editor of the *Indian Spectator* is in sore trouble about the "Laws of the Rishis." He cannot make out what they are, and asks a number of more or less irrelevant questions about them. To help our erring brother in difficulties, we shall answer them for his edification:—

Q.—Is it a law of the Rishis to take brandy and soda water?

A.—Yes, in regard to most castes.

Q.—To eat forbidden food in the sly?

A.—No. There are expiations provided for every offence, and they vary according to the gravity of the offence. Every forbidden food is not equally offensive. Some can be expiated for very easily.

Q.—Is it a law of the Rishis to marry a hundred wives?

A.—There is no limit fixed in the law, and the number varies according to individual option.

Q.—Is it a law of the Rishis to marry boys and girls when babies?

A.—There is no prohibition. The verse of Manu cited is not prohibitive, it is commendatory, and that for Brahmans only.

Q.—Was Manu a Rishi? If so, how do you construe the verse (cited)?

A.—Manu was a Rishi, and his ordinances are construed by reference to the laws of other Rishis—of Angira, for instance. We do not tolerate the practice of Dewan Raghunath Rao, who denounces those whose opinions clash with his own, or rejects the verses as forgeries or interpolations.

Q.—Evidently, the Rig Veda does not contain the Laws of the Rishis; which then is the Veda that does?

A.—None of the Vedas contains laws regarding domestic rites. The Sanhita portions of the Vedas contain hymns only; the Brahmanas treat of the application of those hymns to Vedic sacrifices, and the Upanishads treat of future life; none expounds the laws of marriage, inheritance &c., &c.

Q.—Should we turn to the reported decisions of our High Courts, for the Laws of the Rishis?

A.—You can do worse. Better do so, than trust your own judgment. If you want to go to the fountain head, refer to the *Samayacharika Sutras*, the *Grihya Sutras*, and the Sanhitas of the Rishis, Manu, Yajnavalkya, &c., and when you fail to reconcile them refer to the *Nibandhas*. Always follow the native mode of interpretation by reconciling difficulties, and don't indulge in theories about interpolations and forgeries.

Q.—Why should we not follow Max Muller and Monier Williams rather than Sir Charles Sargent and Sir Comer Petheram?

A.—Because the first two are not lawyers and have no experience of the principles of judicial interpretation, and the last two are trained lawyers of high experience, and they decide with the aid of keen barristers in open court, with all the *pros* and *cons* placed before them.

The questions about how many learned Brahmans there are in India and how many are invited at Sraddhas refer to statistics of which none is in existence. The quotations given in regard to them remind us of the fact that certain people rush in where angels fear to tread, and of the facility with which a certain person not usually named in polite society cites the Bible. We are particularly amused with the declaration that there is not a single true Hindu in all India. For a person who admits that he does not know what the Laws of the Rishis, on which Hinduism is founded, are, this is indeed a bold declaration,

AMONG the different arguments used by the Rev. Mr. Sayce in support of his theory about the Scandinavian origin of the Aryans, one was founded on the habitat of the salmon, the eel and the birch. He said that the mention of these fishes and trees showed conclusively that the primitive Aryans could not have proceeded from some Central Asia where these articles were not native, and not known. It has since been shown that the birch is met with in a wild state in certain parts of Central Asia, and in two letters Sir George Birdwood gives indubitable proofs of the true salmon having been caught in the Oxus and its tributaries, as also in Manchuria. In Beavan's 'Freshwater Fishes of India,' the common eel of Europe is mentioned as a native of India. When these facts were first brought to the notice of Mr. Sayce, he declined to give further references until his return to Oxford. Thereupon Sir George Birdwood aptly remarked, 'Professor Sayce may as well defer giving me his promised references to the Greek Kalends, for they cannot possibly alter the geographical distribution of the birch tree." Sir George's observation on the theory is also worthy of note. He says:

"I repeat, therefore, that there is nothing that has been advanced by Professor Sayce in respect of the geographical distribution of the birch and the salmon, and by Canon Isaac Taylor and others in respect of the oak, elm, hazelnut, &c, to justify any serious doubt of the soundness of the hypothesis advocated during the last 30 years by Professor Max Muller, that the primitive seat of the historical Aryan races was somewhere in Asia, meaning, I presume, somewhere between the Caucasus ranges of mountains, including the Hindu-Kush and the Altai Mountains, and about the banks of the Oxus.

"No one pretends to exactly fix its site. That would destroy, for me at least, half the fascination of the hypothesis. Who cares for the "fountains of the Nile" now they have been discovered and their latitude and longitude taken? This will never be done of the aboriginal *Arya-varta*; and it will always remain as created by the poetical genius of Professor Max Muller, a tranced wonderland, "somewhere in Asia," appearing and disappearing at intervals, like the aerial city of the Gandharvas, Vismapana "the enchanting."

THE Board of Revenue, Bengal, have published a circular order, announcing that Income-tax Assessors and Inspectors may participate in rewards given in cases of detection of evasion of the Stamp Act.

A CASE of some interest and certainly unique lately occured in south Canara, Madras, in which the High Court reversed the acquittal by the Sessions Judge of persons concerned in the murder of a monstrous child lest he should do evil, and convicted them of murder on the definition of Lord Coke, that "unlawful killing of any reasonable creature in being" is murder. Whether however a "Rakshasa" with "four eyes, two teeth, the face of a monkey and crooked arms and legs making a noise like that of a pig or rat," very well comes under Lord Coke's category of reasonable beings or whether the killing of a rational monkey would be murder, the judgment convicting the offenders is silent upon. The mother and some of the relations of the monster have been sentenced transportation for life, but have been recommendend to the clemency of the Government. The learned Judges were informed that the principal object of Government in preferring the appeal was to obtain a declaration of the law, which would have a deterrent operation against further offences of the same character.

A PROPOSAL is under consideration to amalgamate the management of the Persian lines of the Indo-European telegraph with that of the Government of India Telegraph Department. The existing line is doing good work and the Government should be slow to take it in, unless it can effect any improvement, at least in the prohibitive rates.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*26th October 1887.*

GENERAL—The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods noted against their names—

Mr. A. Earle, C. S., six months on sick certificate, and J. G. Charles, C S, eleven months.

Mr, F E Pofford, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Southal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Jamtara in that district.

Mr. F J Monuthan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Jamtara, Southal Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Rajmehal Sub-Division of that District, vice Mr. T Inglis, on deputation.

Babu Nitya Nanda Bhar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, held charge of the Ranigange Sub-Division of that District from the afternoon of the 16th to the afternoon of the 20th October 1887.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhubuah, Shahabad, is transferred to Manbhum, and is appointed to have charge of the Govindpore sub-division of that District.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Bhubuth Sub-Division of that District.

The services of Mr, H. R. H. Coxe, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The service of Mr. R. H. Greaves, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Babu Hurry Mohun Chunder, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division is allowed leave for six months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Lolit Chunder Neogy is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshye Division, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hurry Mohun Chunder, or until further orders.

Babu Pran Kissen Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, was in temporary charge of the Rhuddruck Sub-Division of that District from the 10th to the 30th September 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Birbhum, is allowed leave for twenty-four days; under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F, H. B. Skrine, or until further orders.

Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siligori, Darjiling, is allowed leave for two months and sixteen days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from date on which he may be relieved by Moulivi Fuzlul Karim.

Babu Baroda Dass Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow L hardugga, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he was relieved at Howrah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Munshi Elahi Baksh of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Maldah Bench.

Babu Gopal Chunder Bose, Munsiff of Buxar in Shahabad is appointed to act temporarily as Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Bhaubulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Poresh Nath Bannerji, or until further orders.

Babu Mohini Mohun Dutt, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Buxar, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Gopal Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Brojo Behary Shome, aditional Munsiff of Sealdah in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by section 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, in cases where the debts owing by the insolvents do not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Babu Chundi Dass Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tumluk, Midnapore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offence mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Danda Dhari Biswas, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Mahomed Nurul Hossain, or until further order.

Hazi Abdul Malum is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Municipal Bench at the sudder station of the Chittagong District, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Ram Zalam Singh of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Madhubani Bench in the District of Durbhunga.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Abhoy Churn Acharji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Chandpore Bench, in the District of Tipperah.

Babu Annada Prosad Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectore, Jamni, Monghyr, is vested with the power to try summarily the offence mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Advaita Prosad Dey is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Ramroygram, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Purno Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

LOST.

Half of a thousand rupee Government Currency Note, Calcutta Circle, numbered $\frac{R}{68}$32537 of Babu Horo Chunder Chowdry Zemindar of Sherpur, is missing.
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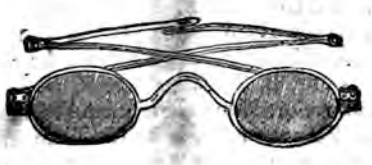

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